

NO CONCEALMENT OF FRENCH ARMS

Premier Wants Nothing Withheld From Public on Situation or Policy.

GEN. BUAT'S CHARGES

Says Germans Have 250,000
Officers in Regiments
Ready to Command.

ARMS ARE MADE ABROAD

Briand and Delegates Received
by Harding at the White
House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. (Associated Press).—M. Briand's desire in connection with the armament conference is that nothing should be withheld from the American public as to the military, the economic or the political situation of France or the reasons why that Government is, or might be, impelled to one course or another.

The military position and requirements of France are matters of anxious concern, and Gen. Buat, the chief of the French General Staff, has brought with him to the conference a chest of documents respecting the present military strength of Germany and her potential power. These, it is said, include copies of secret instructions of the German Ministry of War concerning the grouping of former officers, of which there are 250,000, into skeleton regimental formations, so that without delay military units could be created by summoning to the colors former service men, of which there are four or five million.

Shows German Army Plans.
Gen. Buat has with him a copy of the latest issue of the German army regulations published September 8. This does not deal, he points out, with an army of 100,000 as provided under the terms of Versailles but with forces on a vast scale, including corps, armies and groups of armies.

The army section of the French delegation also has brought reports respecting the small arms said to be concealed in Germany. Arms and artillery factories owned by Germans, according to these reports, have been acquired, or are being constructed in countries around Germany beyond the supervision of the allied commission of control. Such establishments are indicated in Holland, in Switzerland and especially in Sweden. A large airplane factory is said to be in operation by Germans in Switzerland. From a considerable documentation the conclusion is reached by the French General Staff that the German Government and German organizations are determined upon a methodical and long-sighted preparation for war. That preparation, in the French military view, will consist largely in the permanent and increasing industrial power of sixty million people as compared with France's forty million, modern war being that of the organized nation.

Security France's Aim.

Gen. Buat and the principal officers with him are understood to be prepared to discuss at the conference the French military policy fully with its true aims—security and the necessary means for the execution of the Versailles Treaty as interpreted by the Allied Supreme Council. It will be shown, it is said, that the French army for 1920, last year, including officers, has been reduced this year to 750,000, of which about 175,000 are on service directly under the peace treaties—that is, 85,000 in the French army, 90,000 in Syria, 15,000 in Upper Silesia, 6,000 in Constantinople and a few other thousands in detachments elsewhere.

The army, it is said, is in process of further reduction to 600,000, as provided in next year's appropriations. The coming into operation of that providing for three years will reduce the army in fifteen months to between 450,000 and 500,000. It was said: A reduction below approximately 450,000 would be regarded by the French as a reduction in the introduction of new elements in the situation. Such a reduction, it is said, would be the pronounced moral support of the American Government.

Premier Briand and members of the delegation he heads made calls of ceremony on Army and Navy Ministers at Washington. The Premier was received by President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, officials of the State Department, the French Ambassador, M. Viviani, M. Sarraute, Admiral de Bon and General Buat. The President chatted for some time with his visitors, but it was said, did not touch upon the subjects to come before the conference.

FERGUSON PLEADS FOR CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—China should be permitted to work out her own destiny, Dr. John C. Ferguson, American advisor to the President of China, declared in an address to-day before the City Club Forum, in which he denounced the suggestion that the international Powers cooperate to end disturbances in China.

FRENCH TAX ON GERMAN COTTAGES EXCEEDS COST

Difficulties of Reconstruction of Devastated Area
Shown by Levy of 13,000 Francs on Bill for
10,000 Francs to Protect Builders.

Special Cable to This New York Herald.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 8.

The difficulty in bringing France and Germany together for the reconstruction of the French devastated regions, even with the accord between Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, and the German Government, is shown by the necessity for cooperation, as being clearly shown in the departments of the Nord and the Somme, where a hundred standard sectional wood cottages are beginning to arrive.

Although these cottages were billed by Germany at 10,000 francs each, the French Government demands the payment of an additional 13,000 francs for import tax before it will allow the cot-

tages to cross the frontier, the tax being based both on protection of French builders and as a means of providing revenue.

Naturally it is the Frenchman whose home was destroyed by the war who will have to foot the bill, and it is evident there will be a diminution of orders for cottages.

Meanwhile the proposal by the German Government to build eleven cottages in the Somme with German labor is held up until the Government gets an assurance from the French General Federation of Labor that residents of the villages are willing to work in harmony with the Germans. The General Federation of Labor insists that 50 per cent of the population must be willing to accept German labor, but the Government still fears that the arrival of German workmen in the devastated regions might be followed by serious disorders.

DEPUTIES DEMAND SAFETY OF FRANCE

Some Sort of Guarantee by
Arms Conference Is Held
Essential.

Special Cable to This New York Herald.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, Nov. 8.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies in continuing on the work of the Washington conference expressed themselves as follows:

Abbe Wetterlé, Deputy from Alsace: "Personally I do not expect much of a concrete form from the conference except perhaps the annulling of the idea of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. So far as France is concerned, our great interest is in security, and as it seems impossible to get other nations to guarantee this we must take care of ourselves. Germany is not disarmed by any means, and unless she is made to understand that the rest of the world won't allow her to be disturbed again she will try some day by means of airplanes, chemical and other new methods of warfare to strike terror in France in revenge for her defeat."

"Now such a war might absolutely ruin France before her nearest neighbors could even arrive to help us even if we had obtained a signed alliance with them. The alliance idea, which is distasteful to the United States, might be solved by obtaining such a thorough understanding between friends that each would make a solemn and individual declaration to Germany that the moment peace was broken by her it would be a casus belli. This would not be a treaty but would have the same effect, and it is only some such guaranty of our friends' intention which will enable us to cut down the forces which are erecting against new aggressions from across the Rhine."

Jean Erlich, Deputy from Paris, secretary of the Chamber of Deputies, secretary of the Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee, president of a group of 300 Deputies charged with the protection of French interests in Russia: "It must be thoroughly understood that France wants peace and is not militaristic, but she must obtain a guaranty of safety, the greatest of which, of course, is an entente with our friends, Marshal Foch's proof that this may be obtained from the United States when the problem is understood. Personally I am confident that we are on the way toward making the so-called international solidarity a beneficial reality."

"As to taking the troops from the Rhine, this cannot be considered until it is certain that Germany is permanently disarmed. Then we will be able to reduce our military burden very materially. As one close to the Russian question I implore President Harding to include the Russian question on the agenda of the Washington conference. It is important that the United States supports a principle that has been so clearly defined, namely, no conversions or recognition or credits to the Soviets until political liberty, property rights and judicial guarantees are reestablished. Unless steps are taken to this end there will be a serious economic problem and European land armament reductions."

Paul Aubriot believes the chief success of the conference will be in establishing contact between the United States and the nations belonging to the League of Nations, but does not anticipate any great international convention to be evolved immediately. "As to a settlement of the European armament issue," he said, "this can only be effected by removing all causes of friction between France and Germany, the greatest of which is financial. An easy solution suggested by an American friend would certainly find much favor here, namely, that the United States take over our claims on Germany for collection and advance to us at the rate of 4,000,000,000 or 5,000,000,000 gold marks yearly for the next ten years. In return for this France might make a gift of certain possessions such as the Marquis Islands and French Guiana to the United States as a sort of commission or in return for America's good offices."

Georges Marleau, Deputy from Loiret, lawyer and author: "I consider an actual guaranty of our right to be remain on the Rhine after fifteen years is indispensable if Germany is to be prevented from making an effort at a new invasion. If Germany pays half of what is due us, the question of the strength of the Rhine forces might be brought up for revision. It would also be a partial guaranty if a control commission such as the Noleis commission, but with American as well as allied members, would have the right to watch German production during the next fifteen years in order to prevent attempts to revive the manufacture of war material such as is now being reported from all parts of Germany."

Leon Bailly, director of the *Le Transatlantique*: "Two forces are equally strong as France and the United States must eventually bring peace to the world by the very fact they are striving together for the same end. As the United States is not inclined to form a definite alliance with a written accord let it be an 'accord of hearts.' While this would permit us perhaps to reduce our armies somewhat, however, it would have to be supplemented by other guarantees and it is fairly evident that we will have to mount guard on the Rhineland for many years yet."

LOUCHEUR COMING TO PARLEY.

French Minister of Liberated Regions Sails Saturday.
PARIS, Nov. 8.—M. Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, will leave on Saturday for the Washington conference, according to the *Gaulois*.

SENATE REQUESTS OPEN CONFERENCE

Adopts Resolution in Favor of
Fullest Publicity Possible
at Parley.

Special Despatch to This New York Herald.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.

The Senate went on record to-day in favor of the fullest possible publicity at the armament conference. After an hour of spirited debate, it adopted a resolution by Senator Harrison, Democrat (Miss.), requesting the American delegates to use their influence to have newspaper men admitted to the conference and also to have a record kept of all proceedings.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, representation leader, and one of the American delegation, vigorously opposed the resolution at first, declaring its passage would be "an exhibition of bad manners on the part of the Senate." After Senator Harrison, however, consented to modify the resolution, Senator Lodge abandoned his opposition, and the measure was adopted without a record vote, although there was a chorus of "noes" from the representation side.

The text of the resolution follows: "Whereas the Senate of the United States wishes every success for the conference on Limitation of Armaments called by President Harding, to meet in the city of Washington on the 11th day of November, 1921; and

"Whereas the Senate of the United States believes that greatest publicity to which, in reason, consideration of the questions for which the conference is called will admit, will tend toward the success of the conference; therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Senate of the United States respectfully request the representatives of the Government of the United States at the conference to use their influence to have the conference admit representatives of the press to the meetings of the full conference, where the questions for which the conference was called are considered."

"Resolved further, that the Senate of the United States respectfully requests the representatives of the Government of the United States at the conference to use their influence to have the conference maintain and preserve a record containing the proceedings of the conference when the matters for which the conference was called are considered and acted upon."

The portion of the resolution to which Senator Lodge objected particularly and which was afterward stricken out with Senator Harrison's consent follows: "Resolved further, that the Senate of the United States respectfully requests the representatives of the Government of the United States at the conference to use their influence against any form of censorship upon the part of the conference that will prevent the public from being informed through the press of the correct attitude of the delegations and nations touching the questions considered in the conference."

Senator Lodge contended that this language was offensive and would undoubtedly be construed as an attempt by the Senate to regulate the procedure in the conference.

"I am bound to say," said Senator Lodge, "that I think it would be very much out of place for the Senate, especially at this moment, to begin to offer suggestions as to the procedure of the conference which must be determined by the nations there represented. I should be very sorry to see the Senate propose to interfere in any way with a matter which must be decided by the representatives of the Powers involved here."

"I think the Senate may rest assured that the Senator from Alabama and I will favor all the publicity that is reasonably possible for the conference and certainly that a proper record may be kept; but what I object to is passing any resolution undertaking to hint or suggest that the foreign nations whose delegates shall sit in the conference and who have a right to settle their own procedure in company with us what that procedure shall be. If the resolution is presented I shall hope that it will not be passed."

"I think I may say without impropriety, that the Senator from Alabama and I—and it is a great pleasure to me to think that we are in entire accord—are very strongly in favor of limitation of armaments. We are anxious to bring it about. Also, we have seen the importance of publicity to the cause we have at heart. We realize, I think I may say, very fully, that success, as we look at it, and the success we wish to obtain depends in the greatest possible measure on the opinion not merely of the United States, but of the world. We believe that support of public opinion of the world in what we are hoping and going to try to do is the best weapon we have."

BRITAIN FOR MEDIATION IN TURCO-GREEK WAR

Proposes That Allies Initiate
Negotiations.
PARIS, Nov. 8.—Great Britain, according to the semi-official *Temps*, has proposed to France and Italy that, in agreement with Greece, the Allies initiate negotiations with the Turkish National Government at Ankara with a view to ending the Turco-Greek conflict. This statement was made by the newspaper in the course of its comment on British criticism of the Franco-Turkish treaty.

TOKIO PRESS FAVORS TRIPLE AGREEMENT

Prince Tokugawa's Plan to
Supersede Anglo-Japanese
Alliance Pleases.

PREMIERSHIP STILL OPEN

Two More Arrests Made in
Connection With Hara's
Assassination.

Tokio, Nov. 8. (Associated Press).—Some Tokyo newspapers take kindly to despatches published here quoting Prince Tokugawa of the Japanese delegation to the Washington conference as being in favor of a tripartite agreement among the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to supersede the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The *Asahi* Shimbun to-day expressed the belief that the statement accredited to Prince Tokugawa voiced the sentiments and aspirations of the Japanese Government and people. The newspaper declared editorially that the people of the United States should feel relieved of any anxiety over the Anglo-Japanese alliance in order to achieve something substantial in the way of armament limitation through an international agreement.

The *Asahi* declared it was true that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was never intended for use against America, but that the combined navies of Great Britain and Japan could not but be a source of anxiety to the United States. Therefore, it declared, Prince Tokugawa was right in saying that Japan was ready to sacrifice the alliance in order that the conference might succeed.

Embroidery Opposed.

The preponderance of newspaper opinion appears to be in favor of avoiding any political embroidery in view of the coming Washington conference. The *Yomiuri* Shimbun, for example, is too far-sighted to assume under the present circumstances, and thus risk the opposite view declare he will rise to the occasion if urged by Field Marshal Prince Yamagata and if he has the privilege of using his discretion as to changes in the Cabinet.

Genre in Conference.

Conferees of the Elder Statesmen continue in an effort to arrive at an agreement upon a successor to Premier

China Takes Steps to Pay Obligations

PEKING, Nov. 8. (Associated Press).—The Peking Government has taken steps to reorganize all its foreign obligations and to insure prompt payment of all its foreign loans. It was stated in an official reply to-day to the recent message from Charles Evans Hughes, American Secretary of State, calling attention to the serious situation created by China's failure to meet her overdue loan of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Company of Chicago. The reply was delivered to the American Legation here.

The note claims that China is making every effort to meet all her obligations in order to maintain continued credit.

Hara, Marquis Saionji went to Oda-wara, near Yokohama, to-day to consult with Prince Yamagata regarding the Premiership, following his conference yesterday with Marquis Matsukata, also one of the Genro.

Marquis Saionji in some quarters is stated, as unwilling to take over the duties himself, preferring merely to have a hand in the appointment. Others believe, however, that with a little additional pressure he could be induced to accept the post.

Those of the former opinion declare that Marquis Saionji is against further monopolization of power by the *Seiyukai*, and that he has more than once indicated his displeasure concerning the appointment of some of the present cabinet members. They argue that he is too far-sighted to assume office under the present circumstances, and thus risk his political future. Those holding the opposite view declare he will rise to the occasion if urged by Field Marshal Prince Yamagata and if he has the privilege of using his discretion as to changes in the Cabinet.

WANT PUPILS IMPRESSED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The 700,000 school teachers of the United States were urged to-day by the National Education Association to impress upon their pupils the "true significance of Armistice Day."

"This should be done, the call said, 'to the end that the boys and girls of America may identify themselves in earnest appreciation to the preservation of democratic government founded on righteousness.'"

AMERICA ASKED TO SIT IN LABOR CONFERENCE

Lord Burnham Pleads Against
U. S. Aloofness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A message from Lord Burnham, president of the International Labor Conference, now in session at Geneva, to the American people, expressing hope that the United States would join that conference, was received to-day at the International Labor Office here. It said:

"Let it not be said of the nations of the world, as was said of old: 'We are all grown wise, but too late.'"

"We have to make up our minds whether we can agree to work out the essential problems of national and international life together by agreement or by scientific ferocity in a writer of destruction. Here in the International Labor Conference the representatives of governments, employers and workers meet in common council."

"It is impossible for this body, so vast and various in its constitution, to move quickly, but it moves in the right direction. It gradually sets up for the world a higher standard for life and labor. It is my earnest hope that the mighty Republic of the United States will come over and help us to achieve such an end for the benefit of mankind."

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SOVIET DENOUNCES ARMS CONFERENCE

Third Internationale's Thesis
Declares Parley Will Not
Aid Peace.

Special Despatch to This New York Herald.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.

Soviet Russia paints a gloomy view of the possibilities of the conference on the limitations of armaments. It was revealed to-day when an official translation of the "thesis" of the Third Internationale reached Washington through diplomatic channels. The conference will accomplish, the Soviet Russians believe, next to nothing.

"The executive committee of the Communist Internationale exposes the real nature of the Washington conference," the document reads, "which will not lead to any disarmament and not in the least aid in establishing peace between nations. This conference is merely an attempt to satisfy the interests of the more powerful Anglo-Saxon imperialistic robbers at the expense of the weaker Japanese robbers, China and Soviet Russia."

"The character of the Washington conference becomes still more evident since Soviet Russia has not been invited to take part in it, so as to deny her the opportunity to pillory the disgraceful game of the destinies of nations to be played in Washington."

"The executive committee of the Communist Internationale warns the laboring masses and the enslaved colonial peoples to entertain no hope, whatever that any diplomatic commission at Washington will be able to free them from the danger of armed capitalist peace, just as they will not be able to free them from exploitation by capitalist states."

"The committee calls upon all Communist parties and trade unions who belong to the Red Internationale of Trade Unions to intensify their agitation and struggle against the imperialistic countries. The committee calls the attention of the laboring classes of

FOCH ENJOYS REST WHILE PEOPLE VOTE

Marshal Refuses to Let His
Presence Distract Citizens
From Election.

By a Staff Correspondent of The New York Herald.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 8.—For the first time since he entered America and started forth upon his cataput tour of the United States Marshal Foch took a day off, devoting it to a much needed rest.

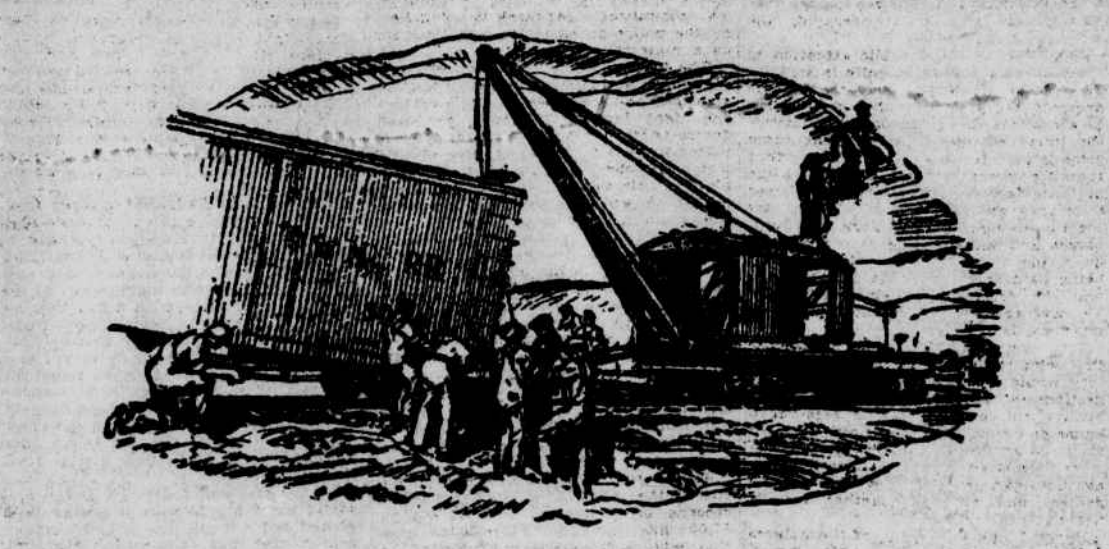
"I am resting to-day," he said, as he reached Cleveland this morning, "not because I am tired or ever could grow weary of these marvellous American crowds and cities, with all their vitality and youth. But it is much more important to this country of yours that your people go to the polls than that I should be abroad among them, distracting them in ever so slight a measure."

So the French soldier, divested of his formal military trappings and making his ancient pipe and more ancient to-bacco work overtime, spent the day and night in the home of Farnely Herrick, son of Ambassador Herrick. In the meantime Cleveland having elected one of her seven candidates for Mayor is devoting the rest of to-night to perfecting details for the celebration to-morrow, the feature of which will be the reception of the French warrior by 15,000 school children.

The Governor of Ohio, Mayor Fitzgerald and a delegation of important Clevelanders, headed by Newton D. Baker, will participate in the various numbers on the programme.

To-morrow night the Marshal departs for Pittsburgh. He will be in Washington on Friday morning.

the entire world to the intrigues which will be going on at Washington against Soviet Russia. The committee calls upon the masses of China and Corea and the population of Eastern Siberia to unite more closely with Soviet Russia, the only state which is striving to establish relations with the Chinese people now living under the menace of world imperialism on a basis of equal rights and fraternal cooperation.



A carload of profits— stranded with a broken axle

How a shipment of merchandise, urgently needed by the buyer, was promptly located through the co-operation of the Irving B/L Department.

A SHIPMENT of goods from California had long been overdue. With the market strong, the buyer was becoming anxious. He had wired the shipper, as well as the freight agent at the point of shipment. Yet the regular routine brought no immediate results.

At this point the Irving Bill-of-Lading Department took charge. The car was finally located by the railroad at an outlying city, axle broken. Arrangements were immediately made to take care of the situation. The merchandise was delivered in New York without further delay.

Pre-eminently commercial for seventy years, the Irving National Bank has faced the problem of speeding up commercial transactions as one of the big problems of modern business.

Special services designed to eliminate delays in the turnover of capital. The Irving has built up a special Bill-of-Lading Department. This Department is organized to trace railroad shipments, to locate freight cars on

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By direct private wires to important cities and through well established connections with banks in all parts of the country, the Irving secures for its depositors maximum speed in handling all banking transactions.

Through correspondents in more than 5000 foreign cities, and through its special representatives in leading foreign markets, the Irving has built up a specialized service in collections and transfer of funds, and in obtaining credit information abroad. Direct cable connections are maintained with every trade center of the world.

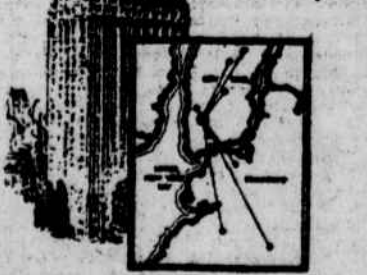
Complete Irving service available at nine centers in Greater New York

The above are a few of the ways in which Irving service is designed to speed up the turnover of its depositors' capital.

All the special services of the Irving as well as every other banking service—business and personal—can be tapped at every one of the Irving's nine District Offices. (See complete list below).

A visit to the nearest Office and a talk with the Officers in charge will suggest how these facilities can serve you in your business and personal affairs.

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Lincoln Office, Opposite Grand Central
Terminal, 42nd Street
SHERMAN Office, 32nd Street and Fifth
Avenue
MARKET AND FULTON Office, 81-83 Fulton
Street
ARTHA Office, 92 West Broadway



EIGHTH STREET Office, Eighth Street at
Broadway
BROOKLYN Office, 350 Fulton Street
PLATTSBURGH Office, Flatbush and Linden
Avenues
NEW UTRACHT Office, New Utrecht Ave-
nue and 53rd Street

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